```
N5gWgemC
1
      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
 2
 3
      SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
      COMMISSION,
 4
                     Plaintiff,
5
                 v.
                                                23 Civ. 287 (ER)
6
      GEMINI TRUST COMPANY, LLC and
 7
      GENESIS GLOBAL CAPITAL LLC,
8
                     Defendants.
                                                Telephone Conference
9
                                                New York, N.Y.
10
                                                May 16, 2023
                                                11:00 a.m.
11
      Before:
12
                             HON. EDGARDO RAMOS,
13
                                                District Judge
14
15
                                 APPEARANCES
      EDWARD J. REILLY
16
      LAURA E. MEEHAN
17
           Attorneys for Plaintiff
      JFB LEGAL, PLLC
18
           Attorneys for Defendant Gemini
          JOHN F. BAUGHMAN
19
      BY:
           ANDREW C. BOSSE
20
           ELIZABETH LEE
21
     MORRISON COHEN, LLP
           Attorneys for Defendant Genesis
22
      BY: JASON P. GOTTLIEB
           DANIEL C. ISAACS
23
           WILLIAM ROTH
24
25
```

(Case called; appearances noted)

THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. This is Judge Ramos.

This matter is on for a premotion conference. I note for the record that it is being conducted by telephone. This is also the first time that the parties have appeared before me. We are here at the request of the defendants.

Mr. Reilly, let me begin with you. Why don't you tell me what this case is about.

MR. REILLY: Thank you, your Honor.

This case is about a crypto asset lending program called Gemini Earn in which defendants raised billions of dollars from hundreds of thousands of investors and then suddenly, in November 2022, the defendants paused the program, froze all the investors' assets, and since then over 300,000 retail investors have been unable to withdraw nearly a billion dollars in assets. Our complaint more than adequately alleges that through this unregistered offer and sale of billions of dollars worth of securities, defendants Gemini and Genesis have violated Sections 5(a) and 5(c) of the Securities Act of 1933.

THE COURT: Let me ask you, what is a crypto assets lending program?

MR. REILLY: So, under this program, your Honor, as we allege, Genesis was in the business of accepting crypto assets from retail investors, pooling and aggregating those assets and

then lending them out to other counterparties, I believe, typically, as we allege, institutional counterparties. In exchange for interest rates that would change over time, Gemini took the crypto assets from the retail investors, pooled them and then would receive an interest rate from the counterparty, and essentially part of the spread would go back to the retail investors, and Genesis would receive part of it as well.

Gemini's role, as we allege, is that retail investors would create an account with Gemini if they already did not have an account with Gemini for the crypto assets, and then Gemini effectively would be an agent and facilitate the exchange of the crypto assets from the possession of the retail investors into the hands of Genesis in exchange for an agent fee. The program lasted for about a year and a half before Genesis froze the program, and again, as I mentioned, none of the retail investors have seen their assets since then.

THE COURT: By crypto assets, I take it, Mr. Reilly, these are Bitcoin and Dogecoin, that type of thing?

MR. REILLY: Correct, your Honor.

I believe there were over a dozen different kinds of assets, crypto assets that Genesis and Gemini published that were available to be invested into the Gemini Earn program, and they set — they identified what assets they were willing to accept, and they set the interest rate.

THE COURT: The retail investors only invested their

25

own crypto assets, correct? 1 2 MR. REILLY: Correct, your Honor. THE COURT: And what happened, do you know, that 3 4 resulted in Genesis ultimately determining not to allow them to 5 obtain their assets? MR. REILLY: Your Honor, as we allege in the 6 7 complaint, Genesis experienced a liquidity crisis. I don't want to speculate on what caused that, but they essentially 8 were not able to -- or they believed that they would not be 9 10 able to redeem the assets and so voluntarily froze the program. 11 After we filed our complaint before you, your Honor, Genesis 12 entered bankruptcy. 13 THE COURT: OK. Thank you. 14 Mr. Baughman, are you going to be speaking on behalf of Gemini? 15 16 MR. BAUGHMAN: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: What do you want to do? MR. BAUGHMAN: Could I just give a couple of 18 19 additional facts that may be relevant to your Honor's sort of 20 framing of the case? 21 THE COURT: Absolutely. 22 MR. BAUGHMAN: And then Genesis will have its 23 opportunity as well, of course. 24 You know, Mr. Reilly, who I respect very much, has

done a good job of sort of laying out the framework, but I want

to clarify one thing, which is the allegation in this case relates to the sale of allegedly unregistered securities. I want to be absolutely clear the SEC is not contending in this case that the Bitcoin or the Ethereum or the Dogecoin is the security at issue.

What the SEC is alleging is that the document called the master loan agreement is a security. And what the master loan agreement is is an agreement between individual earn users, individuals, as lender; Genesis as borrower; and Gemini as agent. And so the allegation — is that document, is that loan agreement the security?

So I just wanted to clarify that.

We do think that the case presents very unique issues for your Honor's consideration, and I think that is why the parties are proposing, at least considering making motions to dismiss. Because my friends at Genesis took the lead on the basis for the motion, I will defer to them to describe it, although I do want to flag for the Court's attention that in preparing for, I think it is likely that Gemini will have one unique argument that is unique to them that just wouldn't apply to Genesis.

I wanted to get that on the record, but I will pass to my friends at Genesis.

Thanks.

MR. REILLY: Your Honor, may I clarify one thing?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. REILLY: Thank you, your Honor.

And I don't intend to split hairs unnecessarily with what Mr. Baughman just said, but I just want to be very clear about what we've alleged are the unregistered securities here and what actually was the unregistered offer and sale of securities.

So just to be clear, what we've alleged in the complaint is that the Gemini Earn agreements were notes and they were offered and sold through the Gemini Earn program as security notes under the test articulated in Reves v. Ernst & Young. And then, separately, we are alleging that the offer and sale of the Gemini Earn agreement through the Gemini Earn program constituted the offer and sale of investment contracts under a straightforward allegation in Howey.

Thank you.

THE COURT: OK.

Mr. Gottlieb.

MR. GOTTLIEB: Thank you, your Honor.

And I do appreciate the clarifications that my colleagues Mr. Baughman and Mr. Reilly just made.

This case actually has very little to do with crypto, and it has more to do with what is a security, what is a note?

The SEC has filed a single cause of action for violation of

Section 5 of the 1933 Act for allegedly issuing unregistered

securities, but what the SEC has alleged in its complaint is a program of lending and borrowing. It's a program of loans; hence, not all financial transactions are securities offerings. Sometimes, your Honor, a loan is just a loan.

We would intend to show in our motion to dismiss that the allegations in the complaint do not add up to a securities offering either under the standards of the Howey test, because that's the test for investment contracts, or the Reves test, from Reves v. Ernst & Young, a 1990 Supreme Court case that talks about when a note is a security note versus when something is just a loan. Our motion would go through the allegations in the complaint to show that while the SEC has successfully alleged that Genesis and Gemini were engaged in a program of borrowing and lending, they were not engaged in any kind of securities transactions.

THE COURT: OK.

Mr. Reilly, I'll give you a chance to respond briefly if you wish.

MR. REILLY: Thank you, your Honor.

It's our position that briefing on defendants'
proposed motion to dismiss is unnecessary because the
defendants' arguments that they laid out in their letters
plainly cannot establish that our complaint has failed to plead
a violation of Section 5. The defendants have presented you
with their best arguments, and additional briefing would be

more of the same. And as we've made clear in our letter, under the legal standard for a ruling on a motion to dismiss, the defendants' arguments fail to make a credible argument because we've already more than adequately pled that there's been an unregistered offer and sale of securities, in violation of Section 5.

I would be happy to elaborate on why their arguments with respect to the *Reves* test, the *Howey* test and their motion with respect to relief are lacking merit.

THE COURT: No need. No need, Mr. Reilly.

Mr. Baughman, I understand you said you had a separate, discrete issue that you wished to raise.

MR. BAUGHMAN: I just want to clarify, and if I didn't make this clear in the letter, I apologize to the Court.

Gemini has a separate argument that it does not qualify as a statutory seller under the securities laws, which we would like to present in addition to the other arguments that are going to be made.

THE COURT: OK.

Now, I understand that the parties have conferred and agreed upon a briefing schedule, is that right?

Mr. Reilly.

MR. REILLY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Gottlieb.

MR. GOTTLIEB: Yes, that's correct, your Honor. That

N5qWqemC

agreed schedule was laid out in our premotion letter.

Under that schedule, of course, assuming that it's acceptable to the Court, the motion to dismiss will be filed by May 26. The SEC's opposition will be due by July 7, and reply briefs from the defendants will be due by August 4.

THE COURT: OK. And do the defendants anticipate filing one document or two?

MR. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor, I think -- obviously we haven't completed it yet, but in all likelihood, there will be one motion for, on the "is it a securities" question, and then we will file a separate, short brief on the "are we a statutory seller" question.

THE COURT: OK.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  BAUGHMAN: We will not double dip on the securities argument.

THE COURT: That's what I was hoping to avoid. Very well then.

Let me ask this -- and I will enter the schedule that the parties agreed to -- have there been any settlement talks as yet?

Mr. Reilly.

MR. REILLY: Yes, we've had preliminary settlement negotiations with both parties that have not been successful.

THE COURT: OK. If you do decide to take up settlement talks again and believe that the Court could be of

N5qWqemC

use to you, you can contact chambers and I can refer you to the assigned magistrate judge -- in this case, it's Magistrate

Judge Katharine Parker -- or the court's mediation panel. But
I won't require that you do that at this time unless I hear
from you otherwise.

In the meantime, unless there's anything else that we need to discuss today --

Mr. Reilly.

MR. REILLY: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Baughman.

MR. BAUGHMAN: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Gottlieb.

MR. GOTTLIEB: No, your Honor. Thank you for your time today.

MR. BAUGHMAN: My only other question is if the court reporter could give her information so we can order the transcript.

THE COURT: Yes, she can do that as soon as I sign off.

In the meantime, the motion schedule will be motions due on May 26, the opposition on July 7 and the reply on August 4.

With that, I am signing off. Everyone stay well.

(Adjourned)